pointments in the civil service in Washington, The bill was prepared by J. H.
Saville, of the Treasury Department.
Also, to require National banks to restore
their capital when impaired.
By Mr. Myers: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of the public debt and the paying
of the principal and interest thereof, and
for the payment of the annual current

for the payment of the annual current expenditures of the Government. By Mr. Houghton: To provide for an increase of national bank notes and for the organization of national banks with-

Big Sioux river between Dakota and Iowa. By Mr. McCrary: For the removal of the charge of desertion from soldiers who agreed to join the army, but who never actually bore arms against the United

By Mr. Duell: To abolish the tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of State banks. Also, for the purchase of the original painting known as The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

By Mr. Hill: To equalize newspaper

By Mr. Scofield: For the census of the

By Mr. Morry: To aid in rebuilding levees on the Mississippi river.

By Mr. Coburn: To simplify accounts of disbursing officers. Also, to limit the time for presentation and decision of claims for commissions stored. for commissiary stores. Also, to repeal the law that prohibits persons in military service from obtaining royalties in inventions. Also for the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair, a powder depot and proving ground at suitable points east of the Alleghany Mountains, and for the discontinuance and disposal of some of the smaller arse

Mr. Kelly offered the following resolu-Mr. Relly onered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of Edward H. Durrell, Judge of
the U. S. District Court for the district of Louisiana, and to ascertain and report whether in the opinon of the Committee by has for the ion of the Committee he has, for the on of the Committee ne has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controlling organizations of government of the State of Louisiana, usurped jurisdiction not rested in said District Court by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and to report articles proposing impeachment of said Edward H. Durell, if in the ladgment of the Committee he has ment of said Edward H. Durell, it in the judgment of the Committee he has abused his judicial unctions by such usurpations of jurisdiction and unlawful interlerence with Constitutional privileges and rights of the people of said State, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hibbard moved the previous question on the passage of the bill repealing the section of the army appropriation bill of the 3d of March, 1871, which requires the payment to the Pacific Railroad Company or one-half of the charges for the

pany or one-half of the charges for the transportation of mails and government supplies, &c., instead of allowing a deducon their bonds.

Mr. Sargent moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 12, nays 163. The morning hour having expired the bill wen over with no further action till next Monday.

Mr. Beck moved to suspend the roles and pass the bill repressing the law for an

and pass the bill repealing the law for an iron-clad test oath. Lost—yeas 123, nays 68, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Sheldon moved to suspend the rules and pass the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select com-mittee of three Senators and six Representatives to inquire into the Louisiana election and report whether there is any legal Government there, and if there are legal Government there, and if there are two sets of persons claiming to exercise authority which should be recognized by Congress, with power to take testimony in Washington and Louisana, and send for persons and papers. Pending the vote the rules were sus-pended to allow one hours, departs

pended to allow one hour's debate.

Mr. Sheldon opened the debate by a statement showing the necessity and propriety of the investigation proposed. It was due to the President who had been attacked for his action in the matter; it was due to Judge Durrell; and it was due to the Republicans of that State and to the people of that State. If there had been corrupt and extraordinary proceedings there, the masses of the people of, both parties were entirely innocent of

both parties were caused that Judge them.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that Judge Durrell did not claim to be acting as an United States Judge, but as Vice Regent of Almighty God sitting to dispense justica.

Mr. Sheldon-He is an United States

ment when they were admitted.

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOL. XXI.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1873.

NO. 117.

republican in form. It had been organiz- consin and Minnesota, from operations of ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT. Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

republican in form. It had been organised under constitutional direction and the Republican party should not go back so soon on its own offspring. It had been made by the people of Louisiana after a manner; it had not been overthrown by the people of Louisiana after a manner; it had not been overthrown by the people of Louisiana; it had been overthrown alone by the lawless conduct of one man, aided by many others of equally bad and revolutionary characters and infamous purposes; and that one man was an officer of the Federal government and not of the State government at all. It was a Judge of the United States District Court in Louisiana, who, without one single scintillation of legal right or authority, undertook to steep between the people Louisiana and the result of the legal and constitutional election held in that State, CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

Washington, January 18.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Hubbard: Authorizing the Postmaster General to establish post routes, instead of requiring action by Congress.

By Mr. Hooper: To reorganize the Treasury Department, fix the salaries of its officers, and establish a system of appointments in the civil service in Washington, The bill was prepared by J. H. Saville, of the Treasury Department. Also, to require National banks to restore their capital when impaired.

By Mr. Myers: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of the public debt and the paying of the principal and interest thereof, and that one man was an officer of the Federal government at all. It was a Judge of the United States District in Louisiana, who, without one single scintillation of legal right or authority, undertook to step between the people constitutional election held in that State, and constitutional election held in that State, and put it in the power of a combination of leaves and the requiring action by congress.

By Mr. Hooper: To reorganize the Treasury Department, fix the salaries of its officers, and establish a system of appointments in the civil service in Washington, The bill was prepared by J. H. Saville, of the Treasury Department. Also, to require National banks to restore their capital when impaired.

By Mr. Myers: Proposing an amend. How the propose of setting aside the fundament of the people that that insum and the result of the Jegal and constitutional election held in that State, and constitutional election held in that State, and constitutional election held in that State, and put it in the power of a combination of legal right or authority, undertook to step between the people constitutional election held in that State, and constitutional election

> tional and regular government of a State. He, Kerr, was opposed to all such whitewashing propositions.
> Mr. Dawes—What remedy does the

> meant that the object was to white-wash these men who had interposed lawiess-ness to overthrow a rightful and constitu-

Mr. Dawes—What remedy does the gentleman propose?

Mr. Kerr—The remedy is as clear to me as the light of the sun: It consists alone in the Federal Government keeping its hands off the people of Louisiana, and suffering them to go on in the exercise of their own powers under the constitution in re-organizing and establishing law and order in their own State.

Mr. Smith, of New York: Snppose the Presidential election had turned on the vote of Louisians, would we not have civil war in every State of the Union? Mr. Kerri I do not see any necessity

for a civil war arising out of these Lou isiana troubles, except for this lawless interference. It is true that if this law less interference had not taken place, first on the part of the Federal Judiciary in Louisiana, and then on the part of this administration, the electoral vote of this administration, the creek.

Louisiana would not be cast for Grant.
But now what is the remedy? Take off Thurman said also that no many this lawless power, and give back to the lawless power, and give back to these people the right to control their destinition within the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States.

Are stitutions in proportion to the population.

Are stitutions in proportion to the population.

now jurisdiction over the question, viz: the Ku-Klux Committee, the Select Com-mittee sent last winter to Louisiana, the two Election Committees, and Judiciary Committee. He argued against the reso-lution, saying something should be left to time, the great healer. That Louisiana should be left to take care of herself, and that Congress should be done with the everlasting question of reconstruction Let them reconstruct themselves. If they can't have peace, let them have trouble He wouldn't care if some of those violent rascals down there cut each others throats

Mr. Cox supported the resolution de-siring no exparte statement by the Execu-tive, but both sides of the question, so that Congress might determine the proper Mr. Polind argued that the question

was a mere election contest and purely of a judicial nature. One side had got a decision in its favor, and it was not for him to say whether it was right or wrong. It was the duty of the Executive to en-force the law and prevent anarchy, and that he had done.

Mr. Hale supported the resolution, arguing that the carpet.bag government brought disgrace upon the Republican party, and might have brought defeat upon it but for other overpowering conjugations. The Republican party he held responsible in the future if anarchy and corruntions pressible in the future if anarchy and corruntions pressible in the future if anarchy and corruntions pressible in the future if anarchy. and corruptions prevailed in the Southern States longer, and therefore he wanted solemn and fundamental action. Mr. Bingham sustained and Mr. Sco-

field opposed the resolution.

Mr. Dawes opposed the resolution, stating that he was more troubled with the existing facts than with any effort to search after others. The Constitution imsearch after others. The Constitution imposed on the Executive the duty of recognizing where there was a conflict in a State, which of the two was the Government defacto, not dejure, and Congress was not to set out by enactment one set of officers, but to decide on its part who were the defacts officers. The question who were defacto officers. The question who were dejure officers should be left to State courts. Thus far the President had acted

in conformity with his duty.

Mr. Shellabarger endorsed Mr. Dawes' views, and Messrs. Poland those of Mr.

Kerr.
Mr. Garfield offered as a substitute a resolution referring the President's mes-s-ge on the subject of Louisiana to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to or report whether any facts in the case require action by Congress. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hibbard the rules were suspended to allow his proposition with reference to the Pacific railroads to

be in order as an amendment to the Legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Sargent moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer as an amendment to the same bill, a proposition directing the Attorney General to insti-tute a suit in equity against the Pacific railroad companies to ascertain whether

Mr. Sheldon—He is an United States
Julge, nevertheless. I do not say whether
he has done right or wrong. I pass no
opinion on his action. If right let him be
vindicated. If wrong, let him abide the
consequences of his acts. I therefore
propose this investigation in no party
spirit, but in the spirit of peace and good
government.

they are in default to the Government.

Without a vote the House adjourned.

Mr. Logan, in a personal explanation
concerning charges in the Chicago Tribune on the 12th of July last, that his
sudden conversion to the Administration
was due to the appointment of a relative
was due to the appointment of a relative government.

Mr. Butler opposed the resolution, arguing that the investigation would not be closed before the close of Congress, and that the proper content of the Administration was due to the appointment of a relative was due to the appoint Mr. Butler opposed the resolution, arguing that the investigation would not be closed before the close of Congress, and that the proper course would be the passage of the bill now pending before the Judiciary Committee for the appointment of a commission charged with having a new and fair election in the State of Louisiana. He argued that neither the Warmouth nor Pinchback government had any legal standing.

Mr. Farnsworth renlied to Mr. Butler's imburse him for expenditures during the Mr. Farnsworth replied to Mr. Butler's argument and supported the resolution. Before Congress could take the ground that there was no State government in Louisians it would be necessary to turn out the men now sitting as Senators and Representatives from that State.

Mr. Butler's administration, except in one instance, long before the date of the Teton Sioux appropriation, but a relative of his named Jno. Logan, had held an office when the administration came into power, and had been removed by Grant. In confirmation of this statement, Mr. Logan had read by the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of the Lucion static that a ready the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of the Lucion static that a ready the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of the Lucion static that a ready the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of the Lucion static than the confirmation of this statement.

errecting a college in each State for the education of its own people. Mr. Sherman said that if the proceeds

ouths from other States had gone to be ducated at Yale and Havard, and do yet

to a less extent, but this bill contemplated

that it could afford to give away for chimerical projects the whole of the proceeds of public lands for the next ten years,
Mr. Morrill said Mr. Sherman was mis-

Mr. Thurman said there was no consti-

York. But even it it were consti-tutional and just it would be impolitic to make such distribution. The bounty

of the nation should be distributed either

according to population, or to those lo-calities where it is most needed. Massa

chusetts, for instance, could more easily

in the State of New

of people York. Bu

of the public lands were to be appropria-ted for education, they ought not to be confined to agricultural and mechanical schools. A betteruse of the money would be to apply it to the support of common schools, especially in the Southern States. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., having remarked in the course of the debate that Mr. Sherman could not conceal his contempt for agriculture, Mr. Sherman said in reply that the remark was absurd, and that he

represented more farmers than were to be found in all New England.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the bill so as as to appropriate the proceeds of public lands to support common schools.

Mr. Buckingham said nothing had been

done in the Committee during the thirty years which contributed so much to elewhere.
Mr. Sherman's amendment was lost,

Yeas 9, nays 82.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment permitting Nevada to establish a mining school instead of an agricultural college. Mr. Thurman moved a reference of the bill to the Committee on Public lands.

Pending further action, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

STOKES.

The Application for a New Trial-The Bill of Exceptions.

New York, Jan. 13.—The bill of ex-

ceptions by counsel for Stokes will probably be presented to-day. It holds that the Court erred in not sustaining a challenge against one of the jurors; in permitting the hearsay evidence of Francis Courtis; in permitting allusions to the former trial by prosecution; in us admit. curtis in permitting attacks on the for-mer trial by prosecution; in not admit-ting the offer to show that prisoner was anxious to disclose his defense before the coroner's inquest; in permitting proof of threats to be introduced at the end of the trial; in ruling out an offer to show the trial; in ruling out an offer to show that the prisoner was under apprehen-sions of Fisk's ylolence; and erred in ex-cluding proof that Stokes was watched and dogged by unknown parties; also that disqualified persons were on the jury. On these points they will ask a new trial.

The Kansas Senatorial Bribery. WASHINGTON, January 13 .- The Senate Committee on Elections this morning ex-amined Ira Burick, a member of the Kan-sas Legislature, C. W. Thomas and James T. McDowell, the latter of whom testified that Thomas offered to sell him for Cald that Thomas oftered to sell him for Cald-well the votes of Steele and other mem-bers of the Legislature. The Committee also examined at great length L. T. Smith, Caldwell's partner; in the banking busi-nese. Smith gave the details of the ar-rangement made before the Senatorial election between Caldwell, Carney and himself, by which Carney, was to with. himself, by which Carney was to widraw from the Senatorial candidacy \$15,000, paid him by Caldwell. T amount was subsequently paid Carney by Caldwell in instalments of \$10,000 and \$7 000 respectively. Some time after-wards, Smith gave Carney \$7,000 to re-

Fire at Toledo.

Toledo, January 13.—The Conrad block, including the Helmer House, at Ligonier, Indiana, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$10,000 to \$15,000. Insurance less than \$1,000. The principal losers were A. Conrad, owner of the block; S. Helmer, proprietor of the Hotel; Theo. ment when they were admitted.

Mr. Farnsworth—But their office ceases as soon as State government ceases.

Mr. Kerr remarked that Mr. Butler's proposition was not only untenable but ment been asked.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill exempting the mineral lands of Michigan, Wisconse with the Secretary of the Interior, stating that no personance results as soon as State government ceases.

Mr. Kerr remarked that Mr. Butler's soon named Logan had been appointed to any office in connection with the Teton Shoux matter, nor had any such appointment when they were admitted.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill exempting the mineral lands of Michigan, Wisconse with the Secretary of the Interior, stating that no personance results in Secretary of the Diock; the soon named Logan had been appointed to any office in connection with the Teton Shoux matter, nor had any such appoint and keeper; John Kane, saloon keeper; Jr. B. Faltz, meat market. The fire originated in Barnhart's restaurant. The cause is unknown.

WASHINGTON.

the mining act of May 10th, 1872.

Mr. Pratt offered a resolution which The Union Pacific Railroad Investigation. Washington, Jan. 18.—The Wilson special Union Pacific Railroad Committee met this morning. All present

except Mr. Swann. Mr. Watson sai Mr. Watson said he had expressed to the Attorney General the wishes of to the Attorney General the wishes of the Committee to have present two attorneys, to be appointed under the Randall resolution. The Attorney General replied that attorneys would be speedily appointed to aid in the investigation. There would be no witnesses for examination before to-morrow.

Mr. Shellabarger said he would be willing that counsel should lead in the investigation; both counsel and committee have the same object in view, namely, the recovery of the rights of the Government.

ing such a college, as contemplated in the bill.

Mr. Windom offered an amendment providing that the bill should not be constructed to change or limit the operation of the homestead pre-emption law.

Mr. Sherman said the bill would give

Mr. Allison said that when the attor Mr. Sherman said the bill would give taway over thirty-four millions of dollars. He also expressed a doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill. The distributions were not to be in proportion to the population, but upon a plan which would give Arizona, for instance, with only 15, 5000 inhabitants, as much as would be given to Ohio or New York. The original act establishing agricultural colleges a had been a great disadvantage to the western States. The financial condition of the nation at this time was not such that it could afford to give away for chimnevs should come before the Committee they could make such request, though the Committee should carefully avoid giving up the control of the investigation to attorneys; but that they could invite them to make suggestions as to the line of examination. *

Mr. Shellabarger said that perhaps it

would be the better way.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution that counsel be appointed and be requested to be present by the committee to make such

suggestions and render such aid as may be in their power.

Mr. Slocum said he would like to have the attorneys point out where the govern-ment had been wronged; he did not see that any wrong had been done. He would like to hear from the chairman, taken in his statements and that the greatest interest was felt in this bill by the mechanics and farmers throughout

whom they were going to sue.

Mr. Hoar said the House had affirmed that the road was in default, and, further, tutional power in Congress to distribute public money in a manner so unequal as that owing to the large profits of the Credit Mobilier the obligations of the road to the government had not been paid. After that the House had appointed this to give three hundred thousand people, in a sparsely settled State the same amount as four millions and a half committee to find out if what the House

had affirmed was trne.

Mr. Slocum asked whether there was a single instance in which the Union Pacific Railroad had failed to comply with its contract. Wilson remarked that that was

what they were going to investigate. Mr. Hoar's resolution was adopted. Adjourned till to morrow.

establish and maintain an agricultural department in connection with one of its existing colleges, without a dollar of public aid, than Texas could do it with EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS The President sent the following nomi-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Francis G. Cervice, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Montana; Wm. G. Dilks, Register of Land Office, Ironton, Missouri; C. J. Kinney, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Tennessee. Judge Humphrey, District Judge of the District of Columbia, has resigned. Judge Busted, of the District Court of Alabama, who has resigned that place, will be nominated sativitions in proportion to the population.

The benefits of the Colleges of New England were open to and enjoyed by the people of the whole country.

Mr. Thurman said it was true that the has resigned that place, will be nominated to succeed Judge Humphrey. Judge Humphrey will be nominated to succeed Judge Busted in Alabama.

Secretary Belknap is to require the presence of the West Point Cadets at the

Inaugural ceremonies. This is done be-cause of the good conduct of the cadets

and for the purpose of relaxation.

The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in answer to a resolution from that body on the 16th of December, a mass of papers upon the subject of the Louisiana political affairs, furnished by Attorney General Williams.

The papers embrace conies of the reports The papers embrace copies of the reports of the judicial proceedings, correspondence by mail and telegraph, memorials and other matter; nearly all of which has heretofore been before the public.

The following telegram from General Emery, dated New Orleans, January 11th, to the Adjutant General's office, closes the correspondence: "As Mr. Kellogg has been declared by Governor Pinchback the Governor elect, and the Legis-lature which he recognized as the Legis-lature of Louisiana, I have presumed it is intended by my instructions that I shall recognize that government, and shall accordingly do so unless othsatisfactory or permanent solution of the difficulties.

The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by the President in his message, does not accompany the paper.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan

The Commissianer appointed to make a valuation of all the real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States, except public buildings and grounds which have been dedicated to public use as parks and squares, reports the total valuation at \$16,186.335.

CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: W. E. McMackin, Pension Agent at Salem; Register of Land Office, C. F. Horn, Austin, Nev.; Postmasters, J. T. Moore, Leb-anon, and M. O. Frost, Marshall, Ill.

ap to the time of desertion, but refused for all time thereafter. The Court of Claims hold that the restoration and sub-held in the name of Brooks. Claims hold that the restoration and subsequent discharge entitled Kelly to boun-ty the same as if there had been no desertion. The judgment was in his favor, and that judgment is here affirmed.

Convicted of Mail Robbery.

CHICAGO, January 13 .- In the United States District Court to-day, the trial or Leo Canman, charged with robbing the mails while employed in the registry de-partment of the Chicago Post Office, ended in the jury finding a verdict of guilty. The least penalty for the offence is imprisonment for ten years. A motion tor a new trial was entered. Canman i a man of fine attainments, and up to the time this charge was brought against him, of good character.

Nomination for Missouri Senator.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The Democratic caucus at Jefferson City this afternoon nominated Colonel L. V. Bogy, of St. Louis, for Senator, by a vote of 64 for Bogy against 47 for Blair.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Washington, January 13.—The Special Committee, of which Judge Poland is chairman, to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed their session this morning, and Mr. Dawes, of Mass., being present, was sworn and submitted a written statement. He says he never was the owner of any Credit Mobilier stock, but he argeed to take ten shares of the stock. be agreed to take ten shares of the stock, but the agreement was reconsidered before the stock was transferred. In December, 1867, he had one thousand dollars which he had no occasion to use, and asked his colleague, Washburn, how he had better invest it. Washburn recommend-ed the purchase of Iowa & Cedar Rapids railroad bonds, saying Ames had these bonds. He went to Ames and asked him to sell him the bonds. He replied that they were all sold, but he would let him

to sell him the bonds. He replied that, they were all sold, but he would let him for his one thousand dollars, have ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and guirantee ten per cent on his money, or if he got tired of the stock, he would pay back the money and ten per cent interest. Mr. Dawes then told Ames he would take the stock. He gave him the \$1,000, and took a receipt of the stock, to be delivered in the future. Subsequently, a suit about to be commenced in the Pennsylvania courts by Duff Green against Ames and his associates to get possession of the Credit Mobilier charter. When he returned to Washington he told Ames he did not want any such stock. Ames paid him back the money and ten per cent interest. In the meantime he had received one dividend of 35 per cent, which he allowed In the meantime he had received one dividend of 35 per cent, which he allowed Ames in settlement, he paying Dawes the balance only. In answer to questions of Judge Pollard, Dawes testified that to the best of his memory it was at the beginning of the December session of 1867 that he let Ames have the \$1,000. The dividend was paid to him in about three weeks afterwards. The transaction was recorded in January, 1863. Know nothing of the market value of that stock.

When Ames said he would guarantee him ten per cent he thought it was a good investment and would be a good one.

W. Hastings sent a letter to the Committee proposing to show that a large shareholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, and also the Credit Mobilier, testification.

road, and also the Credit Mobilier, testifoad, and also the Credit Mobilier, testi-fied in a California court that he, said shareholder, had used the money and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of the Credit Mobilier to bribe Congress-men to inaugurate influence and carry through by bribery and corruption legis-lation in the interest of railroads. ation in the interest of railroads.

Hastings asks the Committee to pro-cure the records in the action in the 15th judicial district of California in San Francisco, of L. G. Elliot as. Ben. Halladay. He also suggests that they examine W. S. L. Barnes, law partner of Eugene Casserly, attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad, in San Francisco, and ask for the reasons appearing in the address made by him [Ps.] the reasons appearing in the address made by him (Barnes) before a meeting in San Francisco, at the request of a high official. Hastings asks leave to read to the Committee extracts from Barnes'

Charles H. Neilson, son-in-law of Jas Brooks, was sworn as a witness. He pro-duced his certificates of stock in the Credit Mobilier, the first certificate being for one hundred shares, dated December 26th, 1867, and the second for fifty shares, dated February 20th, 1868. The witness subscribed originally to one hun-

witness subscribed originally to one hundred shares.

Question.—Did you sign for them?

Answer.—I do not recollect. Jas. Brooks, my father-in-law, put me in the way of getting that stock by advancing money.

All dividends came to me and I got the money. Brooks did the business. He told witness he had a chance to put him in Credit Mobilier and did so. Witness was not present at the negotiation and don't remember who furnished the certificate. He did not remember how he came in possession of the certificate cretificate. possession of the certificate.

Question—How was the matter arranged between you and Brooks in reference to the m erwise instructed. I have addressed letters to the General commanding the Army, on the 8th and 9th instants, but they may not reach him in time. The situation is becoming more complicated, and in my opinion the use of troops simply to keep the peace cannot lead to a satisfactory or permanent solution of the stock. Received one dividend in mone amounting to \$9,000; did not remember when. Had repaid a portion of the money to Brooks furnished on the second sage, does not accompany the paper.

WHAT RUSH. COWAN KNOWS OF THE
"TETON-SIOUX."

THE COWAN KNOWS OF THE thought he paid over par for the last fitty shares of stock. Brooks had no con-Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan litty shares of stock. Brooks had no conhas replied to the House resolution call-mection with the fifty shares in any way, mg for information relative to the Teton-Sioux Indians. Their proper name is Titwans. They are a nomadic people, and all dividends were mine. Brooks had no ownership in any of them; he simply advanced \$10,000. There was no understanding that he was to derive any benefit on the stocks; on the contrary it was understood that witness was to have was understood that witness was to have

the whole of it for his own use.

By Mr. Niblack—Brooks originally mentioned the matter to witness and stated at the time that he had the power of putting witness in the Credit Mobilier, but made no explanation beyond saying but made no explanation beyond saying that he did not care to hold shares himself. Knew that he paid a premium on fifty shares, but did not remember how fifty shares, but did not remember how much. Did not know whether Brooks had any agency in procuring the last fifty shares; Brooks said he was entitled to fifty shares additional and told him to go

and get them.

Mr. McCrary—Witness received besides U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of the United States against Kelly, was for \$400 bounty, the claimant having described and laving been restored to his position and allowed to make up time lost by desertion, and was subsequently honorably discharged from service. The Pay Department allowed him bounty due up to the time of desertion, but refused for all time thereafter. The Court of Claims the Curry - Witness received besides nine thousand dollars in cash, eight hundred and twenty-two shares of stock of Railroad, in the way of dividends from the Credit Mobiler, turned some of them over to Brooks and some to Dillon. He gave the latter enough to cover the loan received from him for the still bious five hundred shares of stock of the Union Pacific railroad. None of his stock has ever been held in the case of stock of the Union Pacific railroad.

Cross examined by McComb—Re-ceived fifty shares additional stock by virtue of his ownership of one hundred shares; did not remember having received notice that he was entitled to fitt notice that he was entitled to nity shares additional. Brooks paid for the first one hundred shares. Witness did not pay for it. When he went to the office to the stock he found it already paid for, and in his name. Brooks is in the habit of putting the witness into good investments; did not remember any particul one. Did not remember from whom he received the dividend.

McComb waived further cross examin-

Brooks moved that the various records from the War Department be brought before the Committee, by which he want-ed to show that McComb was not to be Niblack-Well that is a matter we

PROBABILITIES. will have under consideration.

I also want to have summoned Elmer Calvin Slade, Gen. Doubleday, and the ex-Mayor of New Orleans—I forget his

mane.

Mr. McComb—Benjamin F. Flander is his name. I can give you a good many more names, if you want them. I would also like to give the Committee some names in reference to Mr. Brooks' character.

er. Mr. Brooks-Well, I can give you

Mr. Brooks—Well, I can give you manes. For moral or immoral character? I have no doubt you can have them made to order. I will be very glad to compare characters will you, however.

Mr. Poland—Well, these witnesses have nothing to do with the Credit Mobiller?

Mr. Brooks—No, sir.

Mr. McComb—If it is a question of character, I should like all the leather trade of New York, Boston and Baltimore, where I have done business for the past twenty years, brought together, with the A. T. Stewart and the leading business men of New York, with Gen. Cresman, Gen. Meigs, Gen. Babbitt and other army roffleers, in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Poland-Well if we conclude t

NEW YORK, January 13 .- The debt of MEW 10RK, January 13.—The debt of this city increased \$7,250,000 last year. There is great activity among the icecutters on the Hudson river, the crop being the heaviest in fifteen years. At a meeting of the Assistant Aldermen a resolution was offered that the Legislature be memorialized to amend the building laws as that better the tree.

rislature be memorialized to amend the building laws so that hotels, theatres, churches, factories and other buildings in which persons congregate, shall have such means of egress and escape as will provide against loss of life. Also, that ordinances be drafted requiring the telegraph lines in this city to be run under the ground. A resolution was adopted that a complition by a proping the test accomplished to a proping the test accomplished to accomplished the state of the state o that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the feasibility of utilizing the water from the North and East rivers for fire and cleansing purposes.

Ex-Mayor Kingsland did not die Saturday. It was his brother, Daniel C., for many years in business in this city as a banker.

It is reported that three members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen have prepared resolutions providing for the abolition of their Board and the appointaboliton of their Board and the appointing of a committee to present the matter to the Legislature.

Mayor Haveineyer has appointed Salem H. Wales as Park Commissioner in place

f Thomas C. Fields. Judge Tappan to day confirmed the re-ports of the Commissioners of the estimate for bonds taken for the East River

bridge.

In the Jumel Estate case to-day, plain-tiffs' counsel closed their evidence by ofunts counsel closed their evidence by ol-fering records of the birth of George Washington Bowen, plaintiff, purported to have been made in the book by Major Reuben Ballan of Providence Reuben Ballou, of Providence, reciting that plaintiff was the son of Betsy Bowen. that plaintiff was the son of Betsy Bowen. The record was admitted, and Charles O'Connor opened for the defense.

An unknown man suddenly appeared in Charles Christy's saloon about 2:30 this morning and deliberately shot and killed Christy, then escaped. All the girls in the place were arrested as witnesses.

Mrs. Jane R. Bukley, well known in literary and educational circles, and principal of the institute bearing her name, died at Tarrytown vestorday.

lied at Tarrytown yesterday.

Wm. H. Kidd, charged with setting fire o his store on Murry street, shows signs of insanity to day. of insanity to-day.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The in-auguration ceremonies passed off quietly. The weather was clear and pleasant. McEnry was inaugurated in Lafayette ministered, and concluded with benedic

tion by Rev. J. K. Gutherin.
Kellog was inaugurated at Mechanics'
Institute, the doors of which are still
guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to the hall of the house. Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, followed by Kellogg's inaugural, etc. About 1,500 were present,

hree-fourths colored.

Gov. McEnery's reception at Exposition Hall was largely attended. The Picayune office, St. Charles Hotel and several buildings on Canal street were il-luminated in his honor.

THE TRIAL OF TWEED.

New York, January 13.—A large crowd was present in the Oyer and Terminer this morning, to witness the opening of the Tweed case. Great sur opening of the Tweed case. Great sur-prise followed the request of District At-torney Phelps to postpone the case for one hour for consultation with the pros-centing attorney upon information in their possession, which would decide whether they would proceed or not with the case against Tweed. The judge granted an hour's recess. It is believed the delay asked for is consequent upon the discovery that one of the jurors is a member of the Americus Club, which was founded by Tweed. [LATER.]

New York, January 13 .- The Tweed case was subsequently decided by the prosecution to go on. Packham commenced the opening address.

New York, January 13.—Evening.—

Peckham continued speaking until the adjournment. Crook's Campaign Against the

Apaches.

SAN FRANCISO, January 18.—In the pattle of the companies of the 5th cavaly with the Anaches, December 29th ry with the Apacnes, December with, near Salt River, not a warrior escaped. All the band were killed and twenty-five women and children captored. The New Mexico freight train for Camp Bell was attacked by the Apaches and the wagon master killed. At Pinos Altos the In-dians killed two white men; the Indians were afterwards seen on the reservation ation until to-morrow, when Judge Black wearing the clothes of the murdered men.

> Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—7:80 P. M.

Brooks—I want to show that McComb is a man not to be believed under oath, and a man of bad character.

FOREIGN.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN

1500 Lives Lost in One Town. London, January 18.—A dispatch from lombay, says: A report has reached this city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Soonghua, a town of India, in the de tached district of the Barada Dominions, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone.

Nothing has been heard from the surounding country, but it is feared that there is much additional loss of life. The Late Ex-Emperor Napoleon. London, January 13.—Visitors continue to arrive at Chiselhurst. Eugenie is seriously indisposed; her condition causes

much alarm. Arrangements for the fune-ral are now completed, and it will take place on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock the remains will be conveyed to the chapel Mr. Poland—Well, if we conclude to examine witnesses in regard to character, we will give you an opportunity to reply.

Mr. McCombs—Very well, sir, that is all I want. I am perfectly willing to stand on record.

NEW YORK CITY.

Temains will be conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight borses. The Prince Imperial will follow as chief mourner, next will come Princes of the Imperial tamily, the Prince of Wales if present, members of the diplomatic corps, aristocractic officers who were attached to the household of the Emperor and friends of the family in the above named order and leddes will preced to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight borses. The

of the family in the above named order and ladies, will proceed to the chapel in advancing the funeral cortege will be of a very simple character.

LONDON, January 13.—The uniform of field-marshal which clothes the remains of Napoleon is the same worn by him at Sedan. The body will lay in state tomorrow from noon until 4 P.M. The condition of the Empress is such that she will be unable to attend the funeral. A strong detachment from the Metropolitan.

A pork packing house storing the funeral and the funer will be unable to attend the inneral. A strong detachment from the Metropolitan police force has been sent to Chiselburst to preserve order to-morrow and Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is nesday, when the crowd of spectators is

expected to be immense.

M'Emile Olivier, formerly Napoleon's
Minister of State, and Cardinal Lucien
Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst yester-

Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst yester-day evening.

Deputations from the cities of Bastra and Ollico are on their way to attend the funeral. A pathetical conference will be held at Chiselhurst Thursday, when the expediency of the formal proclamation from the Empress and status of the Prince Imperial will be considered. It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views of the Emperor and of the State in a satisfactory condition. It is thought that Prince Napoleon is op-posed to the views of the Emperor and the extreme Bonapartists in regard to the future fortunes of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS, January 18.—Some of the jour-nalists of this city, especially those con-nected with the Republique, object to the Prince Imperial assuming the title of the IVth, and regard it as illegal and offen-sive.

The news of Napoleon's death caused no excitement in Corcia. The family mansion of the Bonapartists at Agaccio is draped in mourning.

RIVER NEWS.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—River falling six feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather rainy. Arrived—T. P. Gracey, Paducah EVANSYILLE, January 13.—Weather cloudy till this evening; it is now nearly clear. Mercury from 45 to 59 degrees, and growing colder. The river has lailen one foot. The ice is light, the effect being to break the shore gorge in the harbor.

Pittsburgh, January 18.—River swell

ing very slowly, 5 feet 2 inches. Weather cloudy and warm. Slight drizzling rain falling at intervals during the after-

noon. Present indications considered rather favorable for early resumption of navigations. The Exchange is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville. for Cincinnati and Lonisville.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Weather cloudy and damp. River rising rapidly.

CARIO, ILL. January 18.—Weather clear and pleasant. River risen 7 inches.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—River 19 feet and falling. Local Packets departed.

Weather fair and Thermometer 48 at 7 o'clook this evening.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—River falling, 9 feet scant in canal. 7 feet in chute.

9 feet scant in canal, 7 feet in chute. Weather clear and mild. Mercury ranged from 45 to 60. No ice.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—In the House to-day, a bill was introduced to exempt persons who have practiced dentistry for ten years from the provisions of which now compel them to obtain a cer-tificate of qualification from the Board of Dental Examiners.

The Temperance Committee reported

liquor law as to require a newspaper no-tice before commencing suits for dam-ages, recommending its indefinite post-ponement. After most persistent fillbus-tering, the bill was finally killed. The Chairman of the Ohio Woman's

Suffrage Association has issued a call for the annual meeting, to occur at Toledo on February 18 and 19. A. T. Wikoff assumed the duties of Secretary of State to-day.

Mysterious Affair ... A Little Boy Killed in the House of a Neigh bor.

Kingston, N. Y., January 18 .- A mys terious affair occurred at Hickory Bush, about six miles from this city, Saturday last. A little boy named William Donavan went into the house of Mrs. Perry, and was soon after found there dead, with his skull crushed. The coroner has been investigation the investigating the case, but no light can be

Mrs. Perry has been in convulsions since the occurrence. She was on the best of terms with young Donavan's famless of terms with young Donavan's lam-ily and no one in the neighborhood, in-cluding the boy's friends, believe her guilty of murdering the boy. Her evi-dence will be taken as soon as she is suf-ficiently recovered.

Meeting of National Prison Associ-

BALTIMORE, January 13.—The Nation al Prison Association will assemble here on Tuesday next. Committee of Aron August Next. Committee of Arrangements of Prisoners Aid Association of Maryland, extend invitations to all judges of criminal courts and prosecuting attorneys, commissioners and marshals police chaplains and officers of prisons and reformatories, and all active friends of prison reform to be present and assist in the deliberations of the Association. The committee state that the different hotel proprietors have agreed to reduce the rates of charges materially to those attending the session of the Association.

-It is stated that the effect of the de-PROBABILITIES.

From Tennessee to the upper lake retion and eastward over the Middle States,
torthwesterly and westerly winds, lower
emperature and clear and clearing weather.

Weather. last fall.

The Weekly Intelligencer

No. Rocaling Steamboats and Barges, on han and for sale low for each. THARLES B. REDES

RIO COFFEES-300 BAGS PRIME to choice, in store and for sale by M. REILLY.

A large sheet containing all the
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITER
ARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING FOR
THE FAMILY.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

ARKANSAS.

A "Let-Up" -- More Senatorial Brib-

LITTLE ROCK, January 13.—In the Senate to-day a joint resolution was passed by an unanimous vote agreeing to the pending amendment doing away with the diafranchising article of the Constitution. It will pass the House to-morrow.

A memorial to Congress passed the Senate asking the passage of a bill making further endowments to agricultural colleges.

A Joint Committee of both Houses has been appointed to investigate into the truth of the rumor that Benatorial aspirants have been bribing members.

The Storm in the Northwest--Many Persons and Whole Herds of Cat-tle Frozen to Death.

MILWAUKEE, January 18 .- Sad news of Mil.wauker, January 13.—Sad news of the great storm continues to come from Minnesota. Whole herds of cattle were caught in the storm and frozen to death. A man named Christopher left Glendon for home Tuesday night and was found lying under the snow frozen to death. A young man named Berry, same neighborhood, shared the same fate.

THE LATEST NEWS.

-It is rumored in New York that ten millions new common stock of Erie will be issued.

The widow of President Tyler is about to sell her property on Staten Island to re-purchase the Tyler estate in Virginia. -It is generally believed at New York that the books of the Credit Mobilier will

never be obtained for the use of the

—Mercer & Co., extensive boot and shoe merchants at Columbus, Ohio, failed Monday for about \$35,000. Assetts from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

of the State in a satisfactory condition. -A new charter for Brooklyn, framed by the committee of one hundred, is about perfected. It does away with the board of supervisors, merging their duties into those of the aldermen, and abolishes sev-eral commissioners and unites the small towns in Kings county to the city of Broklyn as additional wards; all of which is expected to result in reduction of taxes.

Dry Goods.

Wonderful Excitement

OVER THE **GREAT BARGAINS"**

Now to be had in all kinds of Pancy and Dry Goods,

For the Holidays, at the Cheap Store of JOHN ROEMER & CO.,

No. 102 MAIN ST.-PETERSON'S BLOCK. We are daily receiving large add stock, which we ofer a extremely low prices
The Greatest Bargains ever known in Bloomine Black Alpacas, Slika, Merinos, Slik and Wool
Valores, Empress Cloths, Shawls, Skirts, Fiannels, Scarfe, Fichnes and the Celebrated Wilson
Seamless Eid Gloves, Hoslery, Fura, Blankets,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. We are agents for the
celebrated

JACQUELINE CORSETS. Also, MAYSVILLE CARPET CHAIN, the Best and Cheapet ever used. Also, many goods too numerous to mention, to all of which we respectfully invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers, wishing them to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE AND No. 102 MAIN STREET. First Store above the Merchants' National Bank

Our motto is "Lange Sales and Small Propera

\$.300.000 MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis. Grand Single Number Scheme. 50,000 NUMBERS. Class N, to be Drawn June 81, 1878.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to \$300,000. .850,000 500 prizes of. 8 100
13.450 9 prizes of. 1,000
10.000 9 prizes of. 500
7,500 9 prizes of. 250
5,000 9 prizes of. 250
5,000 9 prizes of. 250
1,000 36 prizes of. 250
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500 180 prizes of. 110 | prize of. | 33.450 | 9 prizes of. |
prize of.	34.50	9 prizes of.
prize of.	10.00	9 prizes of.
prize of.	7.500	9 prizes of.
4 prizes of.	5.00	9 prizes of.
4 prizes of.	2.500	38 prizes of.
30 prizes of.	1,000	38 prizes of.
30 prizes of.	500	180 prizes of.
40 prizes of.	220	5,000 prizes of.

Tickets, \$10. Half Tickets, \$5. Quarters, \$250. gar-Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawinge are under the supervision of sworn

drawinge are under the supervision of an accommissioners.

EN Theodificial drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

EN We will draw a similar scheme the Lext day of evry month during the year 1878.

EN Remit at our risk by Postoprics Monwy Onders, Registrans Latter, Daker of Express. Send for a circular. Address MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Postoffice Box 2446, app Tu-Th-Staw St. Louis, Mo.

DRIED PEACHES. 5,000 Lbs choice Halves. 5,000 " Quarters.
Just received and for sale by dec20 M. REILLY.

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NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—50 Barrels cholce new crop New
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